

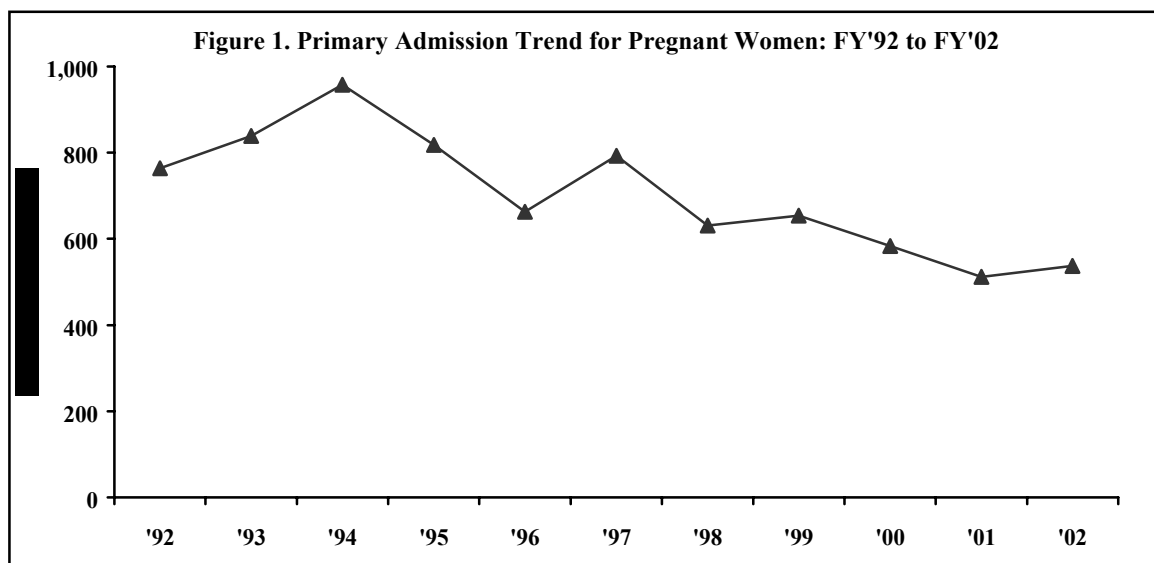
## **SUBSTANCE ABUSE FACT SHEET: PREGNANT WOMEN ADMISSIONS**

### **Massachusetts Department of Public Health, Bureau of Substance Abuse Services**

*This fact sheet provides information on all admissions to substance abuse treatment services. Data were reported to the Massachusetts Department of Public Health, Bureau of Substance Abuse Services Management Information System in FY 2002.<sup>1</sup>*

#### **Overall Treatment Admissions by Adult Pregnant Women**

In FY 2002, there were 537 women who reported being pregnant at the time of admission to substance abuse treatment services in Massachusetts.<sup>2</sup> This fact sheet presents data on adults 18 and older. For information on substance abuse treatment services provided to clients under 18, please refer to the Adolescent Fact Sheet. Figure 1 illustrates the admission trend for pregnant women, 18 years and older, to residential and outpatient services for Fiscal Years 1992 through 2002.



#### **Characteristics of Admissions for Adult Pregnant Women**

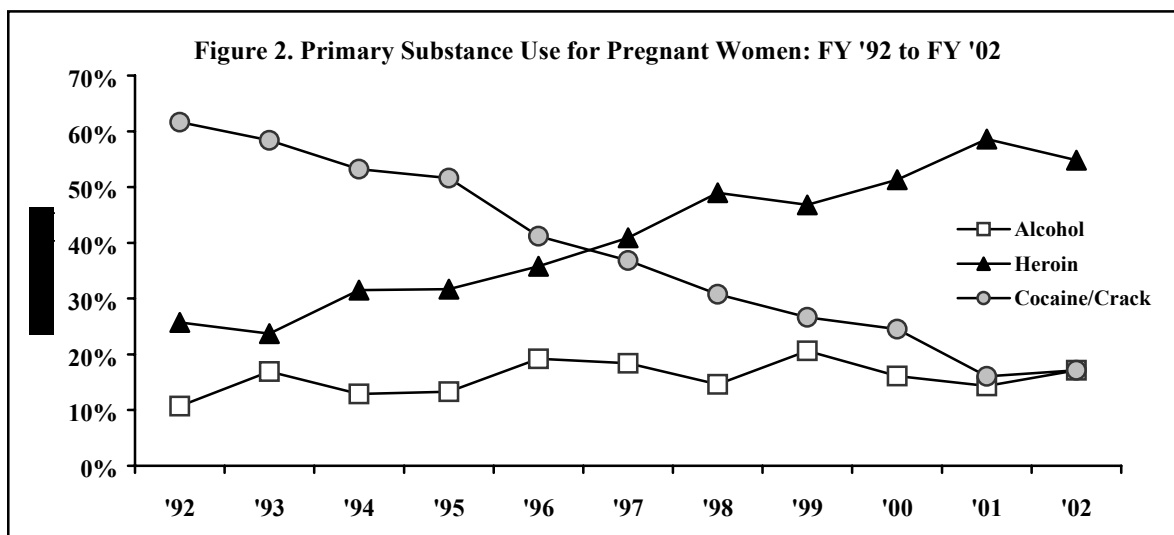
In FY 2002, approximately 1.7% of all adult female treatment admissions were pregnant and reported the following characteristics:

- 64.8% (348) were White, 14.3% (77) were Black, and 17.3% (93) were Latino.<sup>3</sup>
- 93.1% (500) were unemployed.
- 19.9% (107) were homeless.<sup>4</sup>
- 44.1% (237) had received prior mental health treatment.
- 38.9% (209) reported injection drug use (past year).
- 47.5% (255) were between the ages of 21-29, with a mean age of 28.3 years.
- 51.8% (278) had children under six years of age, 32% (88) of these admissions reported living with their children. Forty-five percent (244) were the parents of children 6-18 years old, 20% (50) of these admissions reported living with their children.

## Primary Substance of Use

In FY 2002, pregnant admissions reported heroin most often as the primary drug for which they were seeking treatment. Of all admissions:

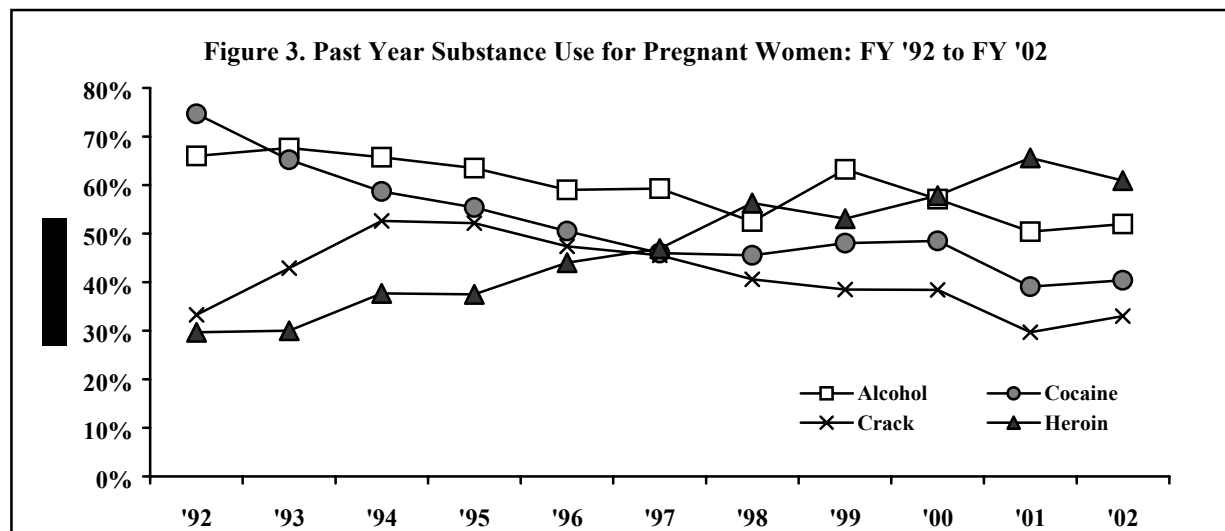
- 54.8% (294) reported heroin as primary substance of use.
- 17.1% (92) reported alcohol as primary substance of use.
- 11.4% (61) reported crack as primary substance of use.
- 5.8% (31) reported cocaine as primary substance of use.
- 4.5% (24) reported marijuana as primary substance of use.
- 6.5% (35) reported *other* drugs as primary substance of use.



## Substances Used in Past Year

In FY 2002, at admissions heroin remained the most reported substance used in the past year among pregnant clients. Past year heroin use has risen by 105% from FY 1992 to FY 2002. The percents of past year use add up to more than 100% due to poly-drug use. Of all admissions:

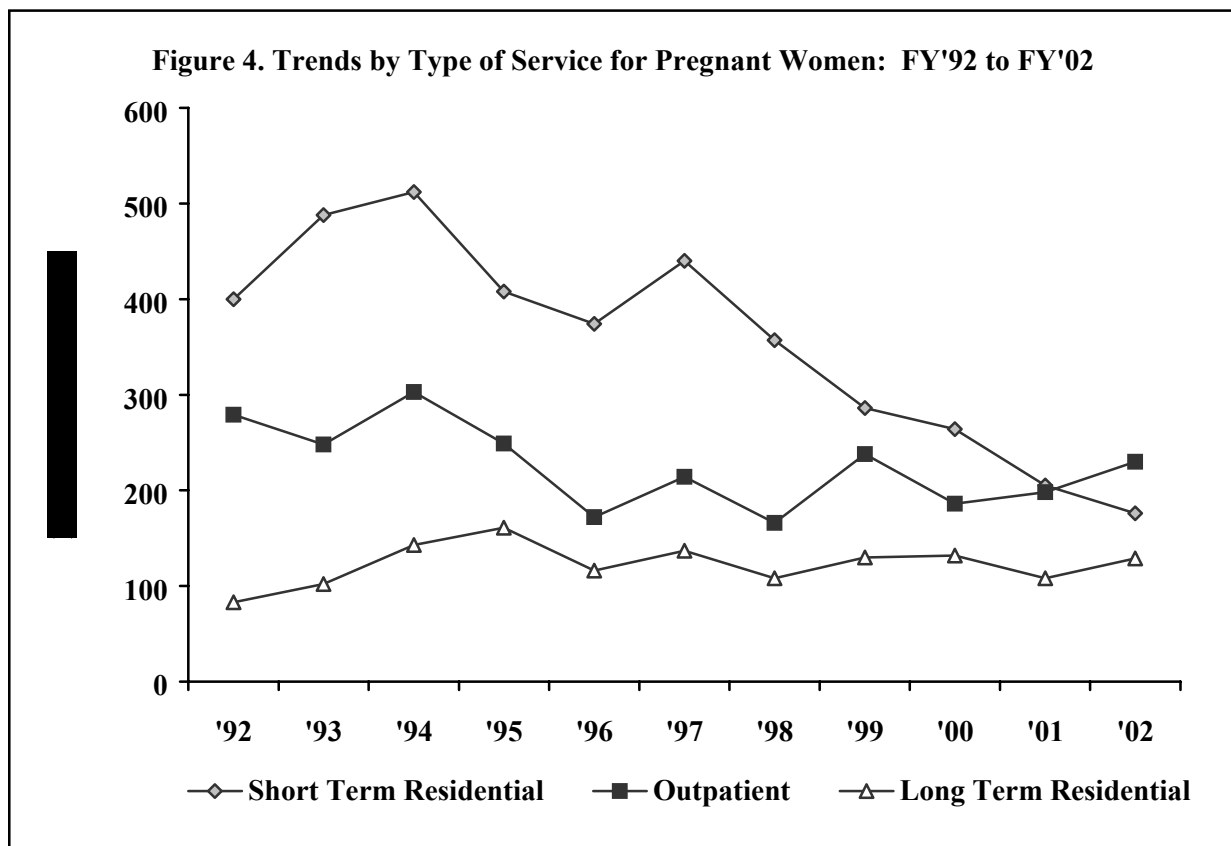
- 60.9% (327) of admissions reported using heroin within the 12 months prior to admission.
- 52.0% (279) reported past year alcohol use.
- 40.4% (217) reported past year cocaine use.
- 33.0% (177) reported past year crack use.
- 30.5% (164) reported past year marijuana use.
- 47.9% (257) reported past year use of *other* drugs.



## **Admissions by Service Type**

In FY 2002, pregnant admissions received services in the following service modalities:

- 32.8% (176) were admitted to Short Term Residential Services (less than 30 days) including Acute Treatment Services (163), and Transitional Support Services (13).
- 42.8% (230) received Outpatient Services including Day Treatment (2), 1<sup>st</sup> Offender Drunk Driver (2), Outpatient Counseling (108), 2<sup>nd</sup> Offender Aftercare (1), Acupuncture Detox (6), County Corrections (2), and Narcotic Treatment (109).
  - 20.3% (109) received Narcotic Treatment Services.
- 24.0% (129) were admitted to Long Term Residential Services (greater than 30 days) including Recovery Homes (42), Therapeutic Communities (19), 2<sup>nd</sup> Offender Residential (5), Specialized Residential for Women (52), and Family Shelters (11).



<sup>1</sup> SAMIS data include information reported by all BSAS licensed substance abuse treatment programs for FY 1992 to FY 2002. These data include admissions to BSAS licensed programs that may be reimbursed by Medicaid or other public payers. Trends are reported beginning in FY 1992 when data were first collected in their current form.

<sup>2</sup> For more data on Substance Abuse see **MassCHIP**: <http://MassCHIP.state.ma.us>

<sup>3</sup> Proportions may not add up to 100% because admissions may report multiple answers to the race/ethnicity category.

<sup>4</sup> These data include the homeless status reported by all primary admissions.

## **Short Term (<30 days) Residential Treatment Services Admissions by Adult Pregnant Women**

In FY 2002, there were 176 pregnant admissions to Short Term Residential (<30 days) Services in Massachusetts. This includes admissions to Acute Treatment Services, Transitional Support Services, and Post-Detox/Pre-Recovery.

### **Characteristics of Admissions**

Pregnant admissions to all Short Term Residential Treatment Services reported the following characteristics:

- 68.2% (120) were White, 8.5% (15) were Black, and 19.9% (35) were Latino.
- 94.9% (167) were unemployed.
- 17.6% (31) were homeless.
- 28.4% (50) had received prior mental health treatment.
- 45.5% (80) reported injection drug use (past year).
- 46.0% (81) of the admissions were between the ages of 21-29, with a mean age of 28.6 years.
- 50.0% (88) were parents of children under six years of age, 26.1% (23) of these admissions reported living with their children. Forty-three percent (76) were the parents of children 6-18 years old, 17.0% (13) of these admissions reported living with their children.

### **Primary Substance Of Use**

Pregnant admissions to all Short Term Residential Services reported heroin most often as the primary drug for which they were seeking treatment. Of all admissions:

- 60.2% (106) reported heroin as primary substance of use.
- 17.1% (30) reported alcohol as primary substance of use.
- 6.8% (12) reported cocaine as primary substance of use.
- 5.1% (9) reported crack as primary substance of use.
- Less than 1% reported marijuana as primary substance of use.
- 10.2% (18) reported *other* drugs as primary substance of use.

### **Substances Used in Past Year**

In FY 2002, at admissions heroin was the most reported substance used in the past year among pregnant admissions to all Short Term Residential Treatment Services. The percents of past year use may add up to more than 100% due to poly-drug use. Of all admissions:

- 68.2% (120) reported past year heroin use.
- 40.3% (71) reported past year alcohol use.
- 31.8% (56) reported past year cocaine use.
- 25.0% (44) reported past year crack use.
- 14.2% (25) reported past year marijuana use.
- 33.5% (59) reported past year use of *other* drugs.

### **Types of Services**

Pregnant admissions to all Short Term Residential Services, received care in the following types of programs:

- 92.6% (163) were admitted to Acute Treatment Services.
- 7.4% (13) received Transitional Support Services including Transitional Support Services and Post-Detox/Pre-Recovery Services.

## **Outpatient Services Admissions by Adult Pregnant Women**

In FY 2002, there were 230 pregnant admissions to all Outpatient Services in Massachusetts. This includes admissions to Day Treatment, 1<sup>st</sup> Offender Drunk Driver, Outpatient Counseling, 2<sup>nd</sup> Offender Aftercare, Acupuncture Detox, County Corrections, and Narcotic Treatment.

### **Characteristics of Admissions**

Pregnant admissions to all Outpatient Treatment Services reported the following characteristics:

- 60.4% (139) were White, 18.3% (42) were Black, and 18.3% (42) were Latino.
- 91.7% (211) were unemployed.
- 14.4% (33) were homeless.
- 48.7% (112) had received prior mental health treatment.
- 33.9% (78) reported injection drug use (past year).
- 49.6% (114) of the admissions were between the ages of 21-29, with a mean age of 27.7 years.
- 55.2% (127) were parents of children under six years of age, 35.4 % (45) of these admissions reported living with their children. Forty-five percent (104) were the parents of children 6-18 years old, 27.9% (29) of these admissions reported living with their children.

### **Primary Substance Of Use**

Pregnant admissions to all Outpatient Treatment Services, reported heroin most often as the primary drug, for which they were seeking treatment. Of all admissions:

- 55.6% (128) reported heroin as primary substance of use.
- 14.8% (34) reported as alcohol primary substance of use.
- 13.5% (31) reported crack as primary substance of use.
- 8.3% (19) reported marijuana as primary substance of use.
- 3.0% (7) reported cocaine as primary substance of use.
- 4.8% (11) reported *other* drugs as primary substance of use.

### **Substances Used in Past Year**

In FY 2002, at admission heroin was the most reported substance used in the past year among pregnant admissions to all Outpatient Treatment Services. The percents of past year use may add up to more than 100% due to poly-drug use. Of all admissions:

- 58.3% (134) reported past year heroin use.
- 54.4% (125) reported past year alcohol use.
- 40.0% (92) reported past year marijuana use.
- 39.6% (91) reported past year cocaine use.
- 33.5% (77) reported past year crack use.
- 53.9 (124) reported past year use of *other* drugs.

### **Types of Services**

Pregnant admissions to all Outpatient Treatment Services received care in the following types of programs:

- 47.4% (109) received Narcotic Treatment Services.
- 52.6% (121) received other outpatient services including Day Treatment, 1<sup>st</sup> Offender Drunk Driver, Outpatient Counseling, 2<sup>nd</sup> Offender Aftercare, Acupuncture Detox, and County Corrections.

## **Long Term (>30 days) Residential Treatment Services Admissions by Adult Pregnant Women**

In FY 2002, there were 129 pregnant admissions to all Long Term Residential (>30 days) Treatment Services in Massachusetts. This includes admissions to Recovery Homes, Therapeutic Communities, 2<sup>nd</sup> Offender Residential, Specialized Residential for Women and Family Shelters.

### **Characteristics of Admissions**

In FY 2002, pregnant admissions to all Long Term Residential Treatment Services reported the following characteristics:

- 68.2% (88) were White, 14.7% (19) were Black, and 12.4% (16) were Latino.
- 96.1% (124) were unemployed.
- 32.6% (42) were homeless.
- 57.4% (74) had received prior mental health treatment.
- 38.8% (50) of admissions reported injection drug use (past year).
- 45.7% (59) of the admissions were between the ages of 21-29, with a mean age of 28.8 years.
- 47.3% (61) were parents of children under six years of age, 32.8 % (20) of these admissions reported living with their children. Forty-nine percent (63) were the parents of children 6-18 years old, 12.7% (8) of these admissions reported living with their children.

### **Primary Substance Of Use**

Pregnant admissions to all Long Term Residential Treatment Services reported heroin most often as the primary drug, for which they were seeking treatment. Of all admissions:

- 45.7% (59) reported heroin as primary substance of use.
- 21.7% (28) reported alcohol as primary substance of use.
- 15.5% (20) reported crack as primary substance of use.
- 9.3% (12) reported cocaine as primary substance of use.
- 12.9% (10) reported *other* drugs as primary substance of use.

### **Substances Used in Past Year**

In FY 2002, at admission alcohol was the most reported substance used in the past year among pregnant admissions to all Long Term Residential Treatment Services. The percents of past year use may add up to more than 100% due to poly-drug use. Of all admissions:

- 63.6% (82) reported past year alcohol use.
- 55.8% (72) reported past year heroin use.
- 52.7% (68) reported past year cocaine use.
- 41.9% (54) reported past year crack use.
- 35.7% (46) reported past year marijuana use.
- 41.9% (54) reported past year use of *other* drugs.

### **Types of Services**

Pregnant admissions to all Long Term Residential Treatment Services, received care in the following types of programs:

- 51.2% (66) received treatment in Recovery Homes, Therapeutic Communities, and 2<sup>nd</sup> Offender Residential Services.
- 40.3% (52) were admitted to Specialized Residential Services for Women.
- 8.5% (11) received treatment in Family Shelters.